

# The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXX.  
No. 4,116.

NEWPORT. SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1841.

Established  
A. D. 1755.

**THE NEWPORT MERCURY**  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY  
**Wm. & J. H. BARBER,**  
No. 133, THAMES-STREET.

**TERMS,** Two Dollars per annum—\$1 in advance

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion.—All Advertisements, (except where an account is open) must be paid for previous to insertion.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Editors) until arrearages are paid.—Single papers to be had at the Office only, carriers not being allowed to dispose of them.

## NEW BOOKS.

**WM. A. BARBER,**  
Has received This Day,

A LARGE Assortment of Books, Stationery, &c. from the *New-York Trade Sale*;—Among the Books are:—Quarto Bibles, some elegantly bound, Prayer Books, of different sizes and prices—some finely bound. Lessons—Question Books, Byron's Works—Goldsmith's do. Lockhart's Life of Scott, in 1 & 2 vols. Miss Landon's Poetical Works. Miss Gould's Poems.—Drake's Do. Literary Souvenir for 1840. The Gift, and Violet, both for 1840, American Antiquities, &c. &c. With a large Assortment of Juvenile Books—and many religious, and other interesting works, which will be sold very Cheap.

LIKEWISE,

A Week at Newport, or a Visit to Grand-Pa,—by Miss S. S. CARBONE, Price only 62½ cents;—and National Spelling Books, 16 cents. Saturday, April 18.

## BLANKS.

**WRITS,** Manifests, Bills of Lading, Executions, Deeds, Bills of Sale, Indentures, &c. &c. constantly on hand and for sale by  
**WM. & J. H. BARBER**  
February 27.

## FOR SALE,

**SEVERAL** very delightfully situated pieces of LAND, in the Southern part of the Town of Newport, near to the *New Narragansett Avenue*, and *Bellvue-street*—which Land has been recently laid out in Lots of 100 feet square, and will be sold in single Lots, or in larger parcels.

The proximity of this Property to the Town, and to the Beach and Ocean, makes the situation decidedly one of the most convenient, agreeable and interesting for a Summer residence, of any on Rhode Island.

A map of the Land may be seen at the *Newport Exchange Bank*, and terms of Sale made known on application there. Newport, August 15, 1840

## FOR SALE.

A VERY pleasantly situated and valuable FARM, lying on the east side of the Island, 4 1/2 miles from town being partly in Middletown and partly in Portsmouth, containing 195 Acres of excellent Land, is well fenced with stone wall; has on it a double two-story Dwelling-house, a good wash room, cheese & milk house, crib and grain house, and a large double Barn—all the buildings are in good repair; also a good well of excellent soft water; likewise, a water grist mill that will rent for \$60 per year, and is in excellent grinding order.—It has also a large full grown orchard, and a young orchard; both orchards are in full bearing of excellent fruit.—The Farm will be sold on reasonable terms as to price and credit; any one wishing to secure an independence for life, will do well to purchase. It is seldom such a Farm is offered for sale on this Island.—For further information and terms, apply to  
**ROBINSON POTTER.**  
Newport, Dec. 26, 1840.

## FOR SALE

A FARM in Belchertown State of Massachusetts containing 100 Acres of good Land, with sufficient buildings in good repair, well proportioned for meadow, pasture and plough land.—Said Farm has three good bearing orchards with 15 acres of thrifty wood and timber and is well walled and watered.—For further particulars, enquire of  
**PARDON Sisson.**  
Portsmouth, R. I. Jan. 30, 1841.

**H. SESSIONS,**  
HAS just received, a variety of New GOODS, among which are:—New style SHAWLS; Mousline de Laines, a great variety; figur'd Alpines, plain do.; Merinoes; Prints; low priced Calicoes; cold Cambrics; Blankets of extra quality; homespun flannel; English and plaid do.

Also on hand, A great variety of Knit Hosiery, of all sizes, and of the finest quality.  
Sept. 26, 1840.

## Remnant Calicoes.

**8000** Yards CALICOES, in remnants from 1 1/2 to 6 Yards, warranted strong, and for Sale, very cheap, by  
**WM. C. COZZENS & Co.**  
Dec. 5.

## CEDAR SHINGLES.

**160,000** North-Carolina CEDAR SHINGLES, of the first quality, for sale by  
**H. BULL, jun.**  
Feb. 6.

**NEW CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,**  
At 153, Thames-street.

**JUST** Opened a complete variety of substantial Cloths, Cressmores and Vestings, particularly adapted to the wants of the approaching Fall and Winter. All of which are offered to the public, at a small advance from cost for Cash. Customers are invited to call.  
**J. M. SHERMAN.**  
Newport, Sept. 5.

## WOOLEN HOSIERY.

**WM. C. COZZENS & Co.** have on hand a large assortment of home knit, fine YARN HOSE and half hose, in all their variety, and at prices that will be an inducement for families to supply themselves for the season, instead of knitting.

## BOARDING HOUSE.

**THE** Subscriber has taken the commodious House, No. 63, Thames-Street, for many years occupied by Mr. A. Murray as a Boarding House, and would be glad to accommodate steady or transient Boarders, on reasonable terms.  
**THOMAS M. SEABURY.**  
Newport, Dec. 12

**Encourage Home Manufacture STOVES,**

**FOR** burning WOOD or COAL, manufactured at the Newport Foundry, which for convenience or economy are not surpassed by any Cooking stove in the market, for sale by  
**WM. BROWNELL,**  
next South of the Post Office.  
N. B.—The Public are invited to call and examine for themselves.  
Newport, Sept. 12.

## TO LET.

**And possession given the 25th of March**  
**THE** ESTATE in Spring-street, corner of Mill street, now occupied by Dr. Nichols.—The House contains 19 rooms, with a good garden, rain water cistern, and an excellent well of water. It would accommodate a large family, or be suitable for a Boarding House.—For terms, apply to  
**ISAAC BURDICK.**  
Newport, Jan. 9, 1841.

## HOUSE FOR SALE

**The** Subscriber offers for Sale, his HOUSE and Lot, situated in the central part of Broad street, formerly occupied by the Rev. L. Howard.—The House is a substantial, well built structure, two stories high, 35 feet in length, by 30 in breadth with an addition to the rear and two stories high, and 18 feet by 12 in dimension together with a wood house, rain water cistern, and a well of good water. The Lot is spacious, being 90 feet on Broad-street, and running back upwards of 250 feet, and covered with a variety of fruit and ornamental trees.—The whole forms a most eligible residence for a private family, or may for a small amount be converted into a convenient Boarding House.  
**WM. G. HAMMOND.**  
Newport, July 26

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS

(From the National Intelligencer, Extra.)

## PRESIDENT HARRISON.

Called from a retirement which I had supposed was to continue for the residue of my life, to fill the Chief Executive Office of this great and free nation, I appear before you, fellow citizens, to take the oaths which the Constitution prescribes, as a necessary qualification for the performance of its duties. And in obedience to a custom coeval with our Government, and what I believe to be your expectations, I proceed to present to you a summary of the principles which will govern me in the discharge of the duties which I shall be called upon to perform.

It was the remark of a Roman Consul, in an early period of that celebrated Republic, that a most striking contrast was observable in the conduct of candidates for offices of power and trust, before and after obtaining them—they seldom carrying out, in the latter case, the pledges and promises made in the former. However much the world may have improved, in many respects, in the lapse of upward of two thousand years since the remark was made by the virtuous and indignant Roman, I fear that a strict examination of the annals of some of the modern elective governments would develop similar instances of violated confidence.

Although the fiat of the people has gone forth, proclaiming me the Chief Magistrate of this glorious Union, nothing upon their part remaining to be done, it may be thought that a motive may exist to keep up the delusion under which they may be supposed to have acted in relation to my principles and opinions; and perhaps there may be some in this assembly who have come here either prepared to condemn those I shall now deliver, or approving them, to doubt the sincerity with which they are uttered. But the lapse of a few months will confirm or dispel their fears. The outline of principle to govern, and measures to be adopted, by an Administration not yet begun, will soon be exchanged for immutable history, and I shall stand, either exonerated by my countrymen, or clasped with the mass of those who promised that they might deceive, and flattered with the intention to betray. However strong may be my present purpose to realize the expectations of a magnanimous and confiding people, I too well understand the infirmities of human nature and the dangerous temptations to which I shall be exposed, from the magnitude of the power which it has been the pleasure of the people to commit to my hands, not to place my chief confidence upon the aid of that Almighty power which has hitherto protected me, and enabled me to bring to favorable issues other important but still greatly inferior trusts, heretofore confided to me by my country.

The broad foundation upon which our Constitution rests being the People—a breath of theirs having made, as a breath can be assigned to none of the great divisions of Government, not to that of Democracy. If such is its theory, those who are called upon to administer it should consider, as its leading principle, the duty of shaping their measures so as to produce the greatest good to the greatest number. But, with these broad admissions, if we would compare the sovereignty acknowledged to exist in the mass of our People, with the power claimed by other sovereignties, even by those which have been considered most purely democratic, we shall find a most essential difference. All others lay claim to power limited by their own will. The majority of our citizens, on the contrary, possess a sovereignty with an amount of power precisely equal to that which has been granted to them by the parties to the national compact, and nothing beyond. We admit of no Government by divine right. Believing that, so far as power is concerned, the Beneficent Creator has made no distinction amongst men, that all are upon an equality, and that the only legitimate right to govern is an express grant of power from the governed.

The constitution of the United States is the instrument containing this grant of power to the several departments composing the Government. On an examination of that instrument, it will be found to contain declarations of power granted and of power withheld. The latter is also susceptible of division, into power which the majority had the right to grant, but which they did not think proper to intrust to their agents, and that which they could not have granted, not being possessed by themselves. In other words, there are certain rights possessed by each individual American citizen which, in his compact with the others, he has never surrendered. Some of them, indeed, he is unable to surrender, being in the language of our system unalienable. The boasted privilege of a Roman citizen was to him a shield only against a petty provincial ruler, while the proud democrat of Athens could console himself under a sentence of death, for a supposed violation of the national faith, which no one understood, and which at times was the subject of the mockery of all, or the banishment from his home, his family and his country, with or without an alleged cause, that it was the act, not of a single tyrant or hated aristocracy, but of his assembled countrymen.

Far different is the power of our sovereignty. It can interfere with no one's faith, prescribe forms of worship for no one's observance, inflict no punishment but after well ascertained guilt, the result of investigation under rules prescribed by the constitution itself. These precious privileges, and those scarcely less important, of giving expression to his thoughts and opinions, either by writing or speaking, unrestrained but by the liability for injury to others, and that of a full participation in all the advantages which flow from the Government, the acknowledged property of all, the American citizen derives from no charter granted by his fellow-man.—He claims them because he is himself a man

fashioned by the same Almighty hand as the rest of his species, and entitled to a full share of the blessings with which he has endowed them.

Notwithstanding the limited sovereignty possessed by the People of the United States, and the restricted grant of power to the Government which they have adopted, enough has been given to accomplish all the objects for which it was created. It has been found powerful in war, and, hitherto, justice has been administered, an intimate union effected, domestic tranquility preserved, and personal liberty secured to the citizen. As was to be expected, however, from the defect of language, and the necessarily tentative manner in which the Constitution is written, disputes have arisen as to the actual amount of power which it has granted, or was intended to grant.

This is more particularly the case in relation to that part of the instrument which treats of the legislative branch. And not only as regards the exercise of powers claimed under a general clause, giving that body the authority to pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the specified powers, but in relation to the latter also. It is, however, consolatory to reflect, that most of the instances of the alleged departure from the letter or spirit of the Constitution, have ultimately received the sanction of a majority of the people.—And the fact that many of our statesmen, most distinguished for talent and patriotism, have been at one time or other of their political career, on both sides of each of the most warmly disputed questions, forces upon us the inference, that the errors, if errors they were, are attributable to the intrinsic difficulty in many instances, of ascertaining the intentions of the framers of the Constitution, rather than the influence of any sinister or unparliamentary motive.

But the great danger to our institutions does not appear to me to be in a usurpation by the government of power not granted by the people, but by the accumulation in one of the departments, of that which was assigned to others. Limited as are the powers which have been granted, still enough have been granted to constitute a despotism, if concentrated in one of the departments. This danger is greatly heightened, as it has been always observable that men are less jealous of encroachments of one department upon another, than upon their own reserved rights. When the Constitution of the United States first came from the hands of the Convention which formed it, many of the sternest Republicans of the day were alarmed at the extent of the power which had been granted to the federal government, and more particularly of that portion which had been assigned to the executive branch.

There were in it features which appeared not to be in harmony with their ideas of a simple representative Democracy or Republic. And knowing the tendency of power to increase itself, particularly when exercised by a single individual, predictions were made that, at no very remote period, the government would terminate in a virtual monarchy. It would not become me to say that the fears of these patriots have been already realized. But, as I sincerely believe that the tendency of measures, and of men's opinions, for some years past, has been in that direction, it is, I conceive strictly proper, that I should take this occasion to repeat the assurances I have hitherto given, of my determination to arrest the progress of that tendency, if it really exists, and restore the government to its pristine health and vigor, as far as this can be effected by any legitimate exercise of the power placed in my hands.

I proceed to state, in as summary a manner as I can, my opinion of the sources of the evils which have been so extensively complained of, and the correctives which may be applied. Some of the former are unquestionably to be found in the defects of the Constitution; others, in my judgment, are attributable to a misconstruction of some of its provisions. Of the former is the eligibility of the same individual to a second term of the Presidency. The sagacious mind of Mr. Jefferson early saw and lamented this error, and attempts have been made, hitherto without success, to apply the amendatory power of the States to its correction. As, however, one mode of correction is in the power of every President, and consequently in mine, it would be useless, and perhaps injurious, to enumerate the evils of which, in the opinion of many of our fellow-citizens, this error of the ages who framed the Constitution may have been the source, and the bitter fruits which we are still to gather from it, if it still continues to disfigure our system.—It may be observed, however, as a general remark, that Republics can commit no greater error, than to adopt or continue any feature in their systems of Government which may be calculated to create or increase the love of power, in the bosoms of those to whom necessity obliges them to commit the management of their affairs.

And, surely, nothing is more likely to produce such a state of mind than the long continuance of an office of high trust. Nothing can be more corrupting. Nothing more destructive of all those noble feelings which belong to the character of a devoted republican patriot. When this corrupting passion once takes possession of the human mind, like the love of gold, it becomes insatiable.—It is the never-dying worm in his bosom, grows with the growth, and strengthens with the declining years of its victim. If this be true, it is the part of wisdom for a Republic to limit the service of that officer at least, to whom she has intrusted the management of her foreign relations, the execution of her laws, and the command of her armies and navies, to a period so short as to prevent his forgetting that he is the accountable agent, not the principal; the servant, not the master. Until an amendment of the Constitution can be effected, public opinion may secure the desired object. I give my aid to it, by renewing the pledge heretofore given, that, under no circumstances, will I consent to serve a second term.

But if there is danger to public liberty from the acknowledged defects of the constitution, in the want of limit to the continuance of Executive power in the same hands, there is, I apprehend, not much less from the misconstruction of that instrument, as it regards the powers actually given. I cannot conceive that, by a fair construction, any or either of its provisions would be found to constitute the President a part of the Legislative power. It cannot be claimed from the power to recommend, since, although enjoined as a duty upon him, it is a privilege which he holds in common with every other citizen.—And although there may be something more of confidence in the propriety of the measures recommended in the one case than in the other, in the obligations of ultimate decision there can be no difference. In the language of the constitution, "all the legislative powers" which it grants "are vested in the Congress of the United States." It would be a solecism in language to say that any portion of these is not included in the whole.

It may be said, indeed, that the constitution has given to the Executive the power to annul the acts of the legislative body, by refusing to them his assent. So a similar power has necessarily resulted from that instrument to the Judiciary, and yet the Judiciary forms no part of the Legislature. There is, it is true, this difference between these grants of power; the Executive can put his negative upon the acts of the Legislature for other cause than that of want of conformity to the Constitution, while the Judiciary can only declare void those which violate that instrument. But the decision of the Judiciary is final in such a case, whereas in every instance where the veto of the Executive is applied, it may be overcome by a veto of two-thirds of both houses of Congress. The negative upon the acts of the Legislative, by the Executive authority, and that in the hands of one individual, would seem to be an incongruity in our system. Like some others of a similar character, however, it appears to be highly expedient, and if used only with the forbearance, and in the spirit which was intended by its authors, it may be productive of great good, and be found one of the best safeguards to the Union.

At the period of the foundation of the constitution, the principle does not appear to have enjoyed much favor in the state governments. It existed but in two, and in one of these there was a plural Executive. If we would search for the motives which operated upon the purely patriotic and enlightened assembly which framed the constitution, for the adoption of a provision so apparently repugnant to the leading democratic principle, that the majority should govern, we must reject the idea that they anticipated from it any benefit to the ordinary course of legislation. They knew too well the high degree of intelligence which existed among the people, and the enlightened character of the state Legislatures, not to have the fullest confidence that the two bodies elected by them would be worthy representatives of such constituents, and, of course, that they would require no aid in conceiving and maturing the measures which the circumstances of the country might require. And it is preposterous to suppose that a thought could for a moment have been entertained that the President, placed at the capital in the centre of the country, could better understand the wants and the wishes of the people than their own immediate representatives, who spend a part of every year among them, living with them, often laboring with them, and bound to them by the triple tie of interest, duty and affection.

To assist or control Congress, then, in its ordinary legislation, could not, I conceive, have been the motive for conferring the veto power on the President. This argument acquires additional force from the fact of its never having been thus used by the first six Presidents,—and two of them were members of the convention, one presiding over its deliberations, and the other having a larger share in consummating the labors of that august body than any other person. But if bills were never returned to Congress by either of the Presidents above referred to, upon the ground of their being inexpedient, or not as well adapted as they might be to the wants of the people, the veto was applied upon that of want of conformity to the Constitution, or because errors had been committed from a too hasty enactment.

There is another ground for the adoption of the veto principle, which had probably more influence in recommending it to the convention than any other; I refer to the security which it gives to the just and equitable action of the Legislature upon all parts of the Union. It could not but have occurred to the convention that, in a country so extensive, embracing so great a variety of soil and climate and consequently of products, and which, from the same causes, must ever exhibit a great difference in the amount of the population of its various sections, calling for a great diversity in the employments of the people, that the legislation of the majority might not always justly regard the rights and interests of the minority. And that acts of that character might be passed, under an express grant by the words of the constitution, and, therefore, not within the competency of the judiciary to declare void.

That however enlightened and patriotic they might suppose, from past experience, the members of Congress might be, and however largely partaking in the general, of the liberal feelings of the people, it was impossible to expect that bodies so constituted should not sometime be controlled by local interests and sectional feelings. It was proper, therefore, to provide some umpire from whose situation and mode of appointment more independence and freedom from such influences might be expected. Such a one was afforded by the Executive Department, constituted by the constitution. A person elected to that high office, having his constituents in every section, state and subdivision of the Union, must consider himself bound by the most solemn sanctions, to guard, protect, and defend the rights of all, and of every portion, great or small, from the injustices and oppression of the rest.

I consider the veto power, therefore, given by the constitution to the Executive of the United States, solely as a conservative power. To be used only, 1st, to protect the constitution from violation; 2dly, the People from the effects of hasty legislation, where their will has been probably disregarded or not well understood; and, 3dly, to prevent the effects of combinations violative of the rights of minorities. In reference to the second of these objects, I may observe that I consider it the right and privilege of the People to decide disputed points of the constitution, arising from the general grant of power to Congress to carry into effect the powers expressly given. And I believe, with Mr. Madison, "that repeated recognitions under varied circumstances, in acts of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government, accompanied by indications in different modes of the concurrence of the general will of the nation, as affording the President sufficient authority for his considering such disputed points as settled."

Upward of half a century has elapsed since the adoption of our present form of government. It would be an object more highly desirable than the gratification of the curiosity of speculative statesmen, if its precise situation could be ascertained, a fair exhibit made of the operations of each of its Departments, of the powers which they respectively claim and exercise, of the collisions which have occurred between them, of between the whole Government and those of the States, or either of them. We could then compare our actual condition, after fifty years' trial of our system, with what it was in the commencement of its operations, and ascertain whether the predictions of the patriots who opposed its adoption, or the confident hopes of its advocates, have been realized. The great dread of the former seems to have been, that the reserved powers of the States would be absorbed by those of the Federal Government, and a consolidated power established, leaving to the States the shadow, only, of that independent action for which they had so zealously contended, and on the preservation of which they relied as the last hope of liberty.

Without denying that the result to which they looked with so much apprehension is in the way of being realized, it is obvious that they did not clearly see the node of its accomplishment. The General Government has seized upon none of the reserved rights of the States. As far as any open warfare may have gone, the State authorities have amply maintained their rights. To a casual observer, our system presents no appearance of discord between the different members which compose it. Even the addition of many new ones has produced no jarring. They move in their respective orbits in perfect harmony with the central head, and with each other. But there is still an under current at work, by which, if not seasonably checked, the worst apprehensions of our anti-federal patriots will be realized. And not only will the State authorities be overshadowed by the great increase of power in the Executive Department of the General Government, but the character of that Government, if not its designation, be essentially and radically changed. This state of things has been in part effected by causes inherent in the constitution, and in part by the never-failing tendency of political power to increase itself.

By making the President the sole distributor of all the patronage of the Government, the framers of the constitution do not appear to have anticipated at how short a period it would become a formidable instrument to control the free operations of the State Government. Of trifling importance at first, it had early in Mr. Jefferson's administration, become so powerful as to create great alarm in the mind of that patriot, from the potent influence it might exert in controlling the freedom of the elective franchise. If such could have been the effects of its influence, how much greater must be the danger at this time, quadrupled in amount, as it certainly is, and more completely under the control of the Executive will, that their construction of their powers allowed, or the forbearing characters of all the early Presidents permitted them to make? But it is not by the extent of its patronage alone that the Executive Department has become dangerous, but by the use which it appears may be made of the appointing power, to bring under its control the whole revenues of the country.

The Constitution has declared it to be the duty of the President to see that the laws are executed, and it makes him the commander-in-chief of the Armies and Navy of the United States. If the opinion of the most approved writers upon that species of mixed Government, which, in modern Europe is termed Monarchy, in contradistinction to Despotism, is correct, there was wanting no other addition to the powers of our Chief Magistrate to stamp a monarchical character on our Government, but the control of the public finances. And to me it appears strange indeed, that any one should doubt that the entire control which the President possesses over the officers who have the custody of the public money, by the power of removal with or without cause, does, for all mischievous purposes at least, virtually subject the treasure also to his disposal. The first Roman Emperor, in his attempt to seize the sacred treasure, silenced the opposition of the officer to whose charge it had been committed, by a significant allusion to his sword. By a selection of political instruments for the care of the public money, a reference to their commissions by a President would be quite as effectual an argument as that of Cæsar to the Roman knight.

I am not insensible of the great difficulty that exists in devising a plan for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public revenues, and I know the importance which has been attached by men of great abilities and patriotism to the divorce, as it is called, of the Treasury from the banking institutions. It is not the divorce which is complained of, but the unhallowed union of the Treasury with the Executive Department which has created such extensive alarm. To this danger to our republican institutions, and that



aid by the influence given to the Executive through the instrumentality of the federal officers, I propose to apply all the remedies which may be at my command. It was certainly a great error in the framers of the Constitution, not to have made the officer at the head of the Treasury Department entirely independent of the Executive. He should at least have been removable only upon the demand of the popular branch of the Legislature. I have determined never to remove a Secretary of the Treasury without communicating all the circumstances attending such removal to both Houses of Congress.

The influence of the Executive in controlling the freedom of the elective franchise through the medium of the public officers can be effectually checked by renewing the prohibition published by Mr. Jefferson, forbidding their interference in elections farther than giving their own votes; and their own independence secured by an assurance of perfect immunity, in exercising this sacred privilege of freemen under the dictates of their own unbiased judgments. Never, with my consent, shall an officer of the People, compensated for his services out of their pockets, become the plant instrument of Executive will.

There is no part of the means placed in the hands of the Executive which might be used with greater effect, for unhallowed purposes, than the control of the public press. The maxim which our ancestors derived from the mother country, that "the freedom of the press is the great bulwark of civil and religious liberty," is one of the most precious legacies which they have left us. We have learned too, from our own as well as the experience of other countries, that golden shackles, by whomsoever or by whatever hands imposed, are as fatal to it as the iron bonds of despotism. The press is the necessary employment of Government should never be used to clear the guilty or to punish crimes. A decent and manly examination of the acts of the Government should be not only tolerated but encouraged.

Upon another occasion I have given my opinion, at some length, upon the impropriety of Executive interference in the legislation of Congress. That the article in the constitution making it the duty of the President to communicate information, and authorizing him to recommend measures, was not intended to make him the source of legislation, and, in particular, that he should never be looked to for schemes of finance: that it would be very strange, indeed, that the constitution should have strictly forbidden one branch of the Legislature from interfering in the origination of such bills, and that it should be considered proper that an altogether different department of the government should be permitted to do so. Some of our best political maxims and opinions have been drawn from our parent Isle. There are others, however, which cannot be introduced in our system without singular incongruity, and the production of much mischief. And this I conceive to be one. No matter in which of the Houses of Parliament a bill may originate, nor by whom introduced, a minister, or a member of the opposition, by the fiction of law, or rather of constitutional principle, the Sovereign is supposed to have prepared it agreeably to his will, and then submitted it to Parliament for their advice and consent.

Now, the very reverse is the case here, not only with regard to the principle, but the forms prescribed by the Constitution. The principle certainly assigns to the only body constituted by the Constitution (the legislative body,) the power to make laws, and the forms even direct that the enactment should be ascribed to them. The Senate, in relation to Revenue bills, have the right to propose amendments; and so has the Executive, by the power given him to return them to the House of Representatives, with his objections. It is in his power, also, to propose amendments in the existing revenue laws, suggested by his observations upon their defective or injurious operation. But the delicate duty of devising schemes of revenue should be left where the Constitution has placed it, with the immediate representatives of the People. For similar reasons, the mode of keeping the public treasure should be prescribed by them; and the farther removed it may be from the control of the Executive, the more wholesome the arrangement, and the more in accordance with Republican principle.

Connected with this subject is the currency. The idea of making it exclusively metallic, however well intended, appears to me to be fraught with more fatal consequences than any other scheme having no relation to the personal rights of the citizen, that has ever been devised. If any single scheme could produce the effect of arresting, at once that mutation of condition by which thousands of our most indigent fellow citizens, by their industry and enterprise, are raised to the possession of wealth, that is the one. If there is one measure better calculated than another to produce that state of things so much deprecated by all true republicans, by which the rich are daily adding to their hoards, and the poor sinking deeper into penury, it is an exclusive metallic currency. Or if there is a process by which the character of the country for generosity and nobleness of feeling may be destroyed by the great increase and necessary toleration of usury it is an exclusive metallic currency.

Amongst the other duties of a delicate character which the President is called upon to perform, is the supervision of the government of the Territories of the United States. Those of them which are destined to become members of our great political family, are compensated by their rapid progress from infancy to manhood, for the partial and temporary deprivation of their political rights.

It is in this District, only, where American citizens are to be found, who, under a settled system of policy, are deprived of many important political privileges, without any inspiring hope as to the future. Their only consolation, under

circumstances of such deprivation, is that of the devoted exterior guards of a camp, that their sufferings secure tranquility and safety within. Are there any of their countrymen who would subject them to greater sacrifices, to any humiliations than those essentially necessary to the security of the object for which they were thus separated from their fellow-citizens? Are their rights alone not to be guaranteed by the application of those great principles, upon which all our constitutions are founded? We are told by the greatest of British Orators and Statesmen, that at the commencement of the war of the Revolution, the most stupid men in England spoke of "their American subjects." Are there, indeed, citizens of any of our states who have dreamed of their subjects in the District of Columbia? Such dreams can never be realized by any agency of mine.

The people of the District of Columbia are not the subjects of the people of the states, but free American citizens. Being in the latter condition when the constitution was formed, no words used in that instrument could have been intended to deprive them of that character. If there is anything in the great principles of unalienable rights, so emphatically insisted upon in our Declaration of independence, they could neither make, nor the United States accept, a surrender of their liberties, and become the subjects, in other words the slaves, of their former fellow-citizens. If this be true, and it will scarcely be denied by any one who has a correct idea of his own rights as an American citizen, the grant to Congress of exclusive jurisdiction in the District of Columbia, can be interpreted, so far as respects the aggregate people of the United States, as meaning nothing more than to allow Congress the controlling power necessary to afford a free and safe exercise of the functions assigned to the General Government by the Constitution. In all other respects the legislation of Congress should be adapted to their peculiar position and wants, and be conformable with their deliberate opinions of their own interests.

I have spoken of the necessity of keeping the respective Departments of the Government, as well as all the other authorities of our country, within their appropriate orbits. This is a matter of difficulty in some cases as the powers which they respectively claim are often not defined by very distinct lines. Mischievous, however, in their tendencies, as collisions of this kind may be, those which arise between the respective communities, which for certain purposes compose one nation, are much more so; for no such nation can long exist without the careful culture of those feelings of confidence and affection which are the effective bonds of union between free and confederated states. Strong as is the tie of interest, it has been often found ineffectual. Men, blinded by their passions, have been known to adopt measures for their country in direct opposition to all the suggestions of policy. The alternative then, is to destroy or keep down a bad passion by creating and fostering a good one; and this seems to be the corner stone upon which our American political architects have reared the fabric of our Government.

The cement which was to bind it, and perpetuate its existence, was the affectionate attachment between all its members. To insure the continuance of this feeling, produced at first by a community of dangers, of sufferings and of interests, the advantages of each were made accessible to all. No participation in any good; possessed by any member of an extensive confederacy, except in domestic government, was withheld from the citizen of any other member. By a process attended with no difficulty no delay, no expense but that of removal, the citizen of one might become the citizen of any other, and successively of the whole. The lines, too, separating powers to be exercised by the citizens of one state from those of another, seem to be so distinctly drawn as to leave no room for misunderstanding. The citizens of each state in their persons all the privileges which that character confers, and all that they may claim as citizens of the United States; but in no case can the same person, at the same time, act as the citizen of two separate states, and he is therefore positively precluded from any interference with the reserved powers of any state but that of which he is, for the time being, a citizen. He may indeed offer to the citizens of other states his advice as to their management and the firm in which it is tendered is left to his own discretion and sense of propriety.

It may be observed, however, that organized associations of citizens, requiring compliance with their wishes, too much resemble the recommendations of Athens to her allies—supported by an armed and powerful fleet. It was indeed, to the ambition of the leading states of Greece to control the domestic concerns of the others, that the destruction of that celebrated confederacy, and subsequently of all its members, is mainly to be attributed. And it is owing to the absence of that spirit that the Helvetic confederacy had been for so many years preserved. Never had there been in the institutions of the separate members of any confederacy more elements of discord. In the principles and forms of government and religion, as well as in the circumstances of the several cantons, so marked a discrepancy was observable as to promise any thing but harmony in their intercourse or permanency in their alliance. And yet, for ages neither has been interrupted. Content with the positive benefits which their union produced, with the independence and safety from foreign aggression which it secured, these envious

people respected the men—each other, however repugnant to their own principles and prejudices.

Our confederacy, fellow-citizens, can only be preserved by the same forbearance. Our citizens must be content with the exercise of the powers with which the constitution clothes them. The attempt of those of one state to control the domestic institutions of another, can only result in feelings of distrust and jealousy, the certain harbingers of division, violence, civil war, and the ultimate destruction of our free institutions. Our confederacy is perfectly illustrated by the terms and principles governing a common co-partnership. There a tug of power is to be exercised under the direction of the joint councils of the allied members, but that which has been reserved to the individual members is intangible by the common government, or the individual members composing it. To attempt it finds no support in the principles of our constitution. It should be our constant and earnest endeavor mutually to cultivate a spirit of concord and harmony among the various parts of our confederacy. Experience has abundantly taught us that the agitation, by citizens of one part of the Union, of a subject not confided to the General Government, but exclusively under the guardianship of the local authorities, is productive of no other consequences than bitterness, alienation, discord, and injury to the very cause which is intended to be advanced. Of all the great interests which appertain to our country, that of union, cordial, confident, fraternal union, is by far the most important, since it is the only true and sure guaranty of all others.

In consequence of the embarrassed state of business and the currency, some of the States may meet with difficulty in their financial concerns. However deeply we may regret any thing imprudent or excessive in the engagements into which States have entered for purposes of their own, it does not become us to disparage the State Governments, nor to discourage them from making proper efforts for their own relief; on the contrary, it is our duty to encourage them, to the extent of our constitutional authority, to apply their best means, and cheerfully to make all necessary sacrifices, and submit to all necessary burdens, to fulfil their engagements and maintain their credit; for the character and credit of the several States form part of the character and credit of the whole country. The resources of the country are abundant, the enterprise and activity of our people proverbial; and we may well hope that wise legislation and prudent administration, by the respective Governments, each acting within its own sphere, will restore former prosperity.

Unpleasant and even dangerous as collisions may sometimes be, between the constituted authorities or the citizens of our country in relation to the lines which separate their respective jurisdictions, the results can be of no vital injury to our institutions, if that ardent patriotism, that devoted attachment to liberty, that spirit of moderation and forbearance for which our countrymen were once distinguished, continue to be cherished. If this continues to be the ruling passion of our souls, the weaker feelings of the mistaken enthusiast will be corrected, the Utopian dreams of the scheming politician dissipated, and the complicated intrigues of the demagogue rendered harmless. The spirit of liberty is the sovereign balm for every injury which our institutions may receive.

On the contrary, no care that can be used in the construction of our Government, no division of powers, no distribution of checks in its several departments, will prove effectual to keep us a free People, if this spirit is suffered to decay; and decay it will without constant nurture. To the neglect of this duty, the best historians agree in attributing the ruin of all the Republics with whose existence and fall their writings have made us acquainted. The same causes will ever produce the same effects; and as long as the love of power is a dominant passion of the human bosom, and as long as the understandings of men can be warped and their affections changed by operations upon their passions and prejudices, so long will the liberty of a people depend on their own constant attention to its preservation.

The danger to all well-established free governments arises from the unwillingness of the People to believe in its existence, or from the influence of designing men, diverting their attention from the quarter whence it approaches, to a source from which it can never come. This is the old trick of those who would usurp the government of their country. In the name of Democracy they speak, warning the People against the influence of wealth and the danger of aristocracy. History, ancient and modern, is full of such examples. Caesar became the master of the Roman people and the Senate under the pretence of supporting the democratic claims of the former against the aristocracy of the latter; Cromwell, in the character of protector of the liberties of the People, became the dictator of England; and Bolivar possessed himself of unlimited power with the title of his country's Liberator. There is, on the contrary, no single instance on record of an extensive and well-established republic being changed into an aristocracy. The tendency of all such Governments to their decline is to monarchy; and the antagonist principle to liberty there is the spirit of faction; a spirit which assumes the character, and, in times of great excitement, imposes itself upon the People as the genuine spirit of freedom, and like the false Christ whose coming was foretold by the Saviour, seeks to, and were it possible would, impose upon

the true and most faithful disciples of liberty.

It is in periods like this that it behoves the people to be most watchful of those to whom they have intrusted power. And although there is at times much difficulty in distinguishing the false from the true spirit, a calm and dispassionate investigation will detect the counterfeit as well by the character of its operations, as the results that are produced. The true spirit of liberty, although devoted, persevering, bold, and uncompromising in principle, that secured, is mild and tolerant, and scrupulous as to the means it employs; whilst the spirit of party, assuming to be that of liberty, is harsh, vindictive, and intolerant, and totally reckless as to the character of the allies which it brings to the aid of its cause. When the genuine spirit of liberty animates the body of a people to a thorough examination of their affairs, it leads to the extension of every exercise which may have fastened itself upon any of the Departments of the Government, and restores the system to its pristine health and beauty. But the reign of an intolerant spirit of party amongst a free people, seldom fails to result in a dangerous accession to the Executive power, introduced and established amidst unusual professions of devotion to democracy.

The foregoing remarks relate almost exclusively to matters connected with our domestic concerns. It may be proper, however, that I should give some indications to my fellow-citizens of my proposed course of conduct in the management of our foreign relations. I assure them therefore, that it is my intention to use every means in my power to preserve the friendly intercourse which now so happily subsists with every foreign nation; and that, although, of course, not well informed as to the state of any pending negotiations with any of them, I see in the personal characters of the Sovereigns, as well as in the mutual interests of our own and of the Governments with which our relations are most intimate, a pleasing guaranty that the harmony so important to the interests of their subjects, as well as our citizens, will not be interrupted by the advancement of any claim or pretension upon their part to which our honor would not permit us to yield. Long the defender of my country's rights in the field, I trust that my fellow citizens will not see in my earnest desire to preserve peace with foreign Powers any indication that their rights will ever be sacrificed, or the honor of the nation tarnished, by any admission on the part of their Chief Magistrate unworthy of their former glory.

In our intercourse with our aboriginal neighbors the same liberality and justice which marked the course prescribed to me by two of my illustrious predecessors, when acting under their direction in the discharge of the duties of superintendent and commissioner, shall be strictly observed. I can conceive of no more sublime spectacle—none more likely to propagate an impartial and common Creator—than a rigid adherence to the principles of justice on the part of a powerful nation in its transactions with a weaker and uncivilized people, whom circumstances have placed at its disposal. Before concluding, fellow citizens, I must say something to you on the subject of the parties at this time existing in our country. To me it appears perfectly clear that the violence of the spirit by which those parties are at this time governed, must be greatly mitigated, if not entirely extinguished, or consequences will ensue which are appalling to be thought of.

If parties in a Republic are necessary to secure a degree of vigilance sufficient to keep the public functionaries within the bounds of law and duty, at that point their usefulness ends. Beyond that, they become destructive of public virtue, the parents of a spirit antagonistic to that of liberty, and eventually its inevitable conqueror. We have examples of republics, where the love of country and of liberty, at one time were the dominant passions of the whole mass of citizens. And yet, with the continuance of the name and forms of free government, not a vestige of these qualities remaining in the bosom of any one of its citizens. It was the beautiful remark of a distinguished English writer that "in the Roman Senate Octavius had a party, and Anthony a party, but the Commonwealth had none." Yet the Senate continued to meet in the Temple of Liberty, and to talk of the sacredness and beauty of the Commonwealth, and gaze at the statues of the elder Brutus and of the Curtii and Decii.

And the people assembled in the forum, not as in the days of Camillus and the Scipios, to cast their free votes for annual magistrates or pass upon the acts of the Senate, but to receive from the hands of the leaders of the respective parties their share of the spoils, and to shout for one or the other, as those collected in Gaul, or Egypt, and the Lesser Asia, would furnish the larger dividend. The spirit of liberty had fled, and avoiding the abodes of civilized man, had sought protection in the wilds of Scythia or Scandinavia; and so, under the operation of the same causes and influences, it will fly from our Capitol and our forums. A calamity so awful, not only to our country, but to the world, must be deprecated by every patriot; and every tendency to a state of things likely to produce it, immediately checked. Such a tendency has existed—does exist. Always the friend of my countrymen, never their flatterer, it becomes my duty to say to them from this high place to which their patriarchy has exalted me, that there exists in the land a spirit hostile to their best interests—in a spirit hostile to liberty itself.

It is a spirit contracted in its views, selfish in its object. It looks to the aggrandizement of a few, even to the destruction of the interests of the whole. The entire remedy is with the people. Something, however, may be effected by the means which they have placed in my hands.

It is upon that we want, not of a party for the sake of that party, but a union of the whole country for the sake of the whole country—for the defence of its interests and its honor against foreign aggression, for the defence of those principles for which our ancestors so gloriously contended. As far as it depends upon me, it shall be accomplished. All the influence that I possess shall be exerted to prevent the formation at least of an Executive party in the halls of the Legislature. I wish for the support of no member of that body to any measure of mine that does not satisfy his judgment and his sense of duty to those from whom he holds his appointment; nor any confidence in advance from the People, but that asked for by Mr. Jefferson, "to give firmness and effect to the legal administration of their affairs."

I deem the present occasion sufficiently important and solemn to justify me in expressing to my fellow citizens a profound reverence for the Christian Religion, and a thorough conviction that sound morals, religious liberty, and a just sense of religious responsibility, are essentially connected with all true and lasting happiness; and to that good Being who has blessed us with the gifts of civil and religious freedom, who watched over and prospered the labors of our Fathers, and has hitherto preserved to us institutions far exceeding in excellence those of any other people, let us unite in fervently commending every interest of our beloved country in all future time.

Fellow citizens—Being fully invested with that high office, to which the partiality of my countrymen has called me, I now take an affectionate leave of you. You will bear with you to your homes the remembrance of the pledge I have this day given to discharge all the high duties of my exalted station, according to the best of my ability; and I shall enter upon their performance with entire confidence in the support of a just and generous people.

#### CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

The 26th Congress closed at 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, the 3d of March.

The annual appropriation bills were all passed by Congress. Almost every other bill was lost or not taken up. Not more than one-twentieth of the bills reported by the committees were acted on, and scarce any private bills received attention. The last hours of the session are said to have been less disorderly than usual. It might well be, from the small amount of business done. From the hurry of the House to adjourn, an important bill was lost.—The National Intelligencer says:

The bill for the settlement of the claims of the State of Maine and Georgia, for the services of their militia, amounting together, to about the sum of \$458,000, passed both Houses of Congress, and was enrolled and brought into the House for the signature of the Speaker just as the motion was made to close the session;—which motion prevailing, it was not signed, and therefore did not become a law, although passed by both Houses of Congress.

The bill which passed the House to extend for five years the act of May 8th 1838, granting half-pay to certain widows, was lost in the Senate.

At the adjournment of the House, the papers state Mr. Hunter, the Speaker made an address full of patriotism, feeling and dignity. It occupied twenty minutes in the delivery, was listened to with profound attention, and its close responded to by hearty cheers from the galleries, many of the members joining therein.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

Philemon Dickerson, to be Judge of the United States for the District of New Jersey, in the place of Mahlon Dickerson resigned.

Peter V. Daniel, of Virginia, to be one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the place of Philip P. Barbour, deceased.

John Y. Mason, of Virginia, to be Judge of the United States for the eastern district of Virginia, in the place of Peter V. Daniel.

The Spy in Washington, under date of the 6th inst, says:

"The city is rife with rumors respecting the proceedings at the Treasury Department. I do not intend to repeat them but I will state a fact, upon which they are probably founded. What I do state I know to be substantially true. This morning Mr. Ewing went to the Treasury Department, and discovering some movement which he did not like, he proceeded to the President and communicated the facts to him. Shortly after, Col. Chambers appeared at the Treasury Department, with an order from the President to stop all payments until further orders. It is said, but this I do not vouch for, that they were paying improperly, if not illegally, certain deferred claims.

Daniel Fletcher Webster was this day appointed under Secretary of State.—This gentleman, during the Presidential contest, delivered several addresses in New York, which were highly commended."

#### NEWPORT.

SATURDAY, March 12, 1841.

#### The Inaugural Address.

We this day present to our readers, the Inaugural Address of President HARRISON, on his taking the oath of Office.—This Address will be read with pleasure for the correct and national sentiments which it contains, and its principles will not fail of meeting a response in the hearts of every true friend to his country and its institutions.

#### The New Senate of the U. S.

The new Senate convened on Thursday, March 4th in pursuance of notice from the President of the United States. Mr. King of Alabama, having been sworn in upon re-election to a new term, was then elected President pro tem. of the Senate, and other of the old members, and several new members were qualified, and took their seats. Among the latter were—Messrs. Evans, from Me.; M'Roberts, Ill.; Simmons, R. I.; Woodbridge, Mich. Miller, N. J.; Barrow, La.; Levi Woodbury, N. H.; Berrien, Geo.; and Morehead from Ky.

The Vice President, Mr. TYLER, was presented by the late Vice President to the chairman pro tem. and having taken the oath of office and assumed his place as President of the Senate, he delivered a short and appropriate address.

On Friday, the nominations by the President, of Messrs. Webster, Ewing, Beil, Badger, Crittenden, and Granger, as Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, Attorney-General, and Postmaster General, were all confirmed—and they took charge of their several Departments on Saturday.

On Friday, Mr. Mangum called up the resolution for dismissing the Printer to the Senate.

The resolution being thus brought under consideration, a debate arose upon it, which had not concluded, when a confidential Message being received from the President of the United States, the Senate went to Executive Session, and so continued sitting, with closed doors, until the usual hour of adjournment.

On Monday, after the appointment of Mr. Dyer, as sergeant-at-arms, the resolution for dismissing Blair & Rives as printers to the Senate, was taken up, and a debate ensued thereon, which was not finished, when the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday, the debate was continued by several Senators, in the course of which an unpleasant collision took place between Mr. King, of Alabama, and Mr. Clay.—At 4 o'clock, the Senate adjourned. About the time of the adjournment, Dr. Linn of Missouri, handed Mr. Clay a challenge from Mr. King. Mr. Clay accepted it. Mr. Clay and Dr. Linn left the Senate Chamber together.

The whole matter was known and understood. Some persons immediately inquired to prevent the contemplated duel, and Messrs. King, Linn, and Clay were forthwith arrested, brought before the magistrates and bound over in the sum of five thousand dollars each to keep the peace.

#### NAVY PROMOTIONS.

Forty Passed Midshipmen have been promoted to be Lieutenants in the Navy, from the 1st Feb. 1841.—Among them, we notice with pleasure the name of OLIVER H. PERRY, (son of the late Com. PERRY) of this town.

Diabolical Attempt.—A letter from Capt. Griswold, of the whaling ship Audley Clarke of this port, to his owners, dated St. Catherine's, Jan. 4th, 1841, states, that he had put into that port to put on shore 3 men, for the Consul to send home for trial, they having attempted to burn up the ship.—One of the men named Wm. Rankin, alias Bowlan, confessed before the Consul, that he put fire to the train of combustibles at the instigation of Wm. Mayfield and Henry Wood, two seamen belonging to the ship.—The fire was communicated through the hole in the fore-cabin bulk-head, but was fortunately discovered before it had done much damage, and was extinguished in about 15 minutes;—had it not been for the timely discovery, the fire must have been in a few moments, past extinguishing.—The only reason given for their diabolical conduct was, that they wished to get clear of paying large bills which the ship had against them.

The deaths in New York, last week were 190, a number unusually large for this season of the year; 39 were of consumption.



### The Armistad Case.

On Tuesday last, Judge Story pronounced the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in this case. The Court decrees, that the *Negroes of the Armistad go free*. The principal question before the Court was the claim of the Spanish minister, for the property under the treaty between the United States and Spain of 1795. This question is examined in the opinion but soon dismissed, on the ground chiefly, that the negroes in question are not property, not slaves, but free men, under the laws of Spain, and under the treaty between Great Britain and Spain.

**EXTRA SESSION.**—In the course of the debate in the U. S. Senate, on Monday last, Mr. Clay said, there would certainly be an Extra Session of Congress between the 1st of May, and the 1st of June.

**D. S. SENATOR.**—Hon. Wm. S. Archer, (Whig) was elected on the 3d inst. by the Legislature of Virginia, a Senator in Congress for six years, in place of Mr. Roane, (Van Buren).—The vote stood for Mr. Archer 82, Mr. Roane and others 81.

**FRENCH SHIP ALEXANDRE.**—Among the appropriations passed at the late session of Congress, was the sum of \$1,050 for refunding the duties paid on the French ship *Alexandre*, brought into this Port two years since, by the mutineers.

### WARS, & RUMORS OF WARS.

The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, under date of Monday last, says:—  
"There has been a rumor for a day or two that Mr. Fox received by a special messenger on Friday night last, certain despatches, with instructions to make a peremptory demand on this Government for the release of McLeod, without trial. Another rumor adds that Mr. Fox is requested to press upon this Government the alternative of an unconditional release of McLeod in ten days, or of his (Mr. Fox's) taking his leave. The whole report lacks confirmation; but the avowal by the British Government of the attack on the Caroline; the tone of Mr. Fox's last correspondence; the asperity of the British press and of the debates in Parliament, all go to render the rumor plausible."

### NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The election for Governor, Members of Congress &c. took place in New Hampshire on Tuesday last, and has resulted in the re-election of the V. B. candidates by an increased majority.

### Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

The pleadings in this case, before the Supreme Court, was concluded by Mr. Webster, for the respondent, on Monday last.

The Providence Journal states that it is in contemplation to run a day line of steamboats between New York and Boston, the boat from New York to land passengers at Stonington, and then proceed to Newport.

Henry McDonough, a lawyer by profession, a native of England, committed suicide in New York, on Wednesday, night, by taking a quantity of the solution of morphia. Pecuniary embarrassments are supposed to have been the cause of his committing the deed.

The members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the late Administration party have tendered to Mr. Van Buren the compliment of a public dinner, which he has declined.

The dinner of the Wing Editors, accidentally assembled in Washington, took place on 5th inst. Mr. Seaton, of the National Intelligence president, and Mr. Stone, of the New York Commercial Advertiser, acting as Vice President.—The party consisted of 37.

Col. Stone gave as a toast,—"The members of our profession. The first in requisition in the hour of trouble; the first forgotten in the hour of triumph."

**COL. HARNEY.**—The report that Col. Harney, of the 2d Dragoons, has been arrested by Gen. Armistead, is entirely without foundation. On the contrary, Col. Harney's conduct in the everglades was approved by the General and the Secretary of War, and that approbation has been published in orders to the army in Florida.

**Making Them Toe the Mark.**—Governor Porter, of Pennsylvania, it is said has firmly resolved to lend his sanction to no bill that has for its object the remission of any penalties under which the Banks are now liable, that he will not sanction a suspension for any period of time whatever, and that he will not sign any bill authorizing the issue of small notes.

The New York Journal of Commerce states that one or two vessels in that harbor had their colors hoisted at half mast on the 4th inst.

### STEAMER BURNED AND LIVES LOST.

The steamer *Ceruleo*, one of the Natchitoches and New Orleans packets, took fire just as she entered the Mississippi, from Red River, on Monday, the 2d February. It was the grey of dawn when the fire was discovered, and the passengers had not left their beds. The fire commenced aft—the tiller ropes were soon burned off, and the boat was thus rendered unmanageable. The engines continued working, and drove the boat directly on shore. Here she rebounded, and ran over to the opposite side. Four persons escaped when she first struck, by leaping on shore. While crossing again the boat ran in an oblique direction a mile and a half, and many persons threw over cotton bales, and leaped upon them. Some missed their balance, fell in the water and were drowned.

A great number of the passengers remained on board till she struck a second time. Of these some were fortunate enough to spring to the land, and others jumped into the water, but nearly all who stood by the boat till she struck a second time were saved. The passengers were over sixty in number, and included women and children as well as men.—Captain Dalman, the master, was the last to leave the boat, and thirty-eight of the surviving passengers express in a card their high sense of his conduct. The origin of the fire cannot be accounted for. Twenty or thirty of the passengers were missing, but it was hoped that all but about twelve were picked up by other steamboats, as they drifted on bales.—Of course, nothing positive as to the number lost could be determined.

### FROM THE SAVANNAH GEORGIAN, MARCH 5.

By a passenger in the steamer General Clinch, arrived yesterday from Florida, we learn that not long since, two Seminole Indians favorable to emigration came across a party of fifty warriors of the Creek tribe; they invited them to camp with them that night, when the subject of emigration was freely talked over, the Creeks trying to persuade the Seminoles not to give up; next morning, finding they would not yield, the two Seminoles were attacked and one of them killed. The other, badly wounded, made his escape and went to Fort King, and delivered himself up to Colonel Riley, to whom he gave the particulars above stated.

Advices from St. Augustine are to the effect of February. No signs of Indians had been discovered, for a month or more, along the Eastern coast, and it was supposed they had abandoned that side of the peninsula. Colonel Harney was gone on another expedition toward Cape Sable, and Major Childs was scouting toward the head waters of the St. John's.

The Hon John Q. Adams in his celebrated argument in the Supreme Court in behalf of the Africans of the *Amistad*, took occasion to close his remarks in the following eloquent and feeling manner, as reported by the correspondent of the Journal of Commerce:—

May it please your Honors: On the 7th of February, 1804, now more than 17 years ago, my name was recorded on the rolls of this Court, as one of its Attorneys and Counsellors—that five years afterwards, I appeared before this Court in an important cause. Since that time, I have never appeared before this Court until the present occasion, and now I stand before this Court again. It is this same Court, but not these same Judges. At that time these seats were filled by honored men indeed, but not the same. They are all changed. Then there was Chief Justice Marshall, and Judges Cushing, and Chase, and Washington, and Johnson, and Livingston, and Wild. Where are they? Where is that able statesman and learned lawyer who was my associate counsel in the cause, Robert Goodloe Harper? Where is the eloquent counsellor, so long the pride of Maryland and of the American Bar, who was the opposing counsel, Luther Martin? Where is the excellent clerk of that day, whose name has been inscribed on the shores of Africa, as a monument of his abhorrence of the African Slave Trade, Elias B. Caldwell? Where is the Marshall? Where are the craters of the Court? Where is one of the very Judges before whom I commenced my argument in the present cause? Gone—gone; all gone. Gone from the services which they rendered to their country, to appear before a tribunal where they must answer for all the deeds done in the body. From the excellent characters which they sustained, as far as I have the means of knowing, I fondly hope they have gone to receive the rewards of eternal blessedness. In taking, as I suppose, my final leave of this Bar and of this Honorable Court, I can only ejaculate a fervent petition to Heaven that every member of it may go his final account with as little to answer for as these illustrious dead, and that you may every one receive the sentence—"Well done, good and faithful servants, enter into the joy of your Lord."

Tom Hughes, slave of Mr. Darg, who was sent to the State Prison for stealing several thousand dollars from his master in New York, under circumstances which involved suspicions at the time that he was abetted in the act by certain Abolitionists, has recently been discharged by the expiration of his sentence. On leaving the prison, some of the Abolitionists being present, and also Mr. Darg, he was asked what he meant to do with himself now. He replied, that Mr. Darg had always treated him well, and he intended to spend his days with him. One of the Abolitionists said he wished he had known this sooner, as it would have saved him a good deal of trouble.

### ITEMS.

A letter from Mayaguez, P. R. dated Feb. 31, estimates the loss by the late fire at that place at about \$2,500,000, and states that from twenty to twenty five thousand quintals of coffee were consumed.

The *Astor House*, New York, is now under the superintendence of Messrs STETSON & COLEMAN.—Mr. Boyden having retired from the establishment to take charge of a new and splendid Hotel in Richmond, Va.

At the Inauguration Ball at Portland on Thursday evening, Mr. Wm. Parker, of that city, had just led out his partner for a dance, when he fell dead upon the floor.

A man had his hand shot off in New York, on the morning of the 4th inst. while engaged in firing a cannon, near the Dry Dock.

A vagrant was arrested, a few nights ago, in New York, and there were found concealed about his person eight hundred silk and French cambric pocket handkerchiefs!

It is rumored that Nicholas Biddle, Esq. is about to put forth a publication upon the concerns of the U. S. Bank, with an especial reference to its condition at the time he resigned its Presidency.

A Serious Loss.—An office seeker, named Edge, on his way to Washington, with a large number of recommendatory documents, had them cut from his coat pocket. Mr. Edge was not sharp.

### BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, March 8.

Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser. At Market, 285 Beef Cattle, 850 Sheep, 12 yoke Working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, and 483 Swine.

**Pigs.**—Beef Cattle.—A small advance was effected. We quote extra \$6 75 a cwt.; first quality \$6 25 a cwt.; second quality \$5 75 a cwt.; third quality \$5 a cwt.

**Working Oxen.**—No sales noticed: **Cows and Calves.**—No sales made public. **Sheep.**—Dull. Lots at \$2 70 \$3 25, \$4, \$4 50 & \$4 75.

**Swine.**—Lots to peddle at 4 1-2c for Sows, and 5 1-2c for Barrows.—At retail from 6c to 6 1-2c.

### Died.

In this Town on Tuesday morning last, Mrs. Prudence Dennis, wife of Mr. William Dennis, and daughter of the late Mr. T. Hall of Westbury, aged 29 years.

Same day, William, son of Mr. Wm. Brownell, aged 23 months.

On Wednesday morning, after a lingering illness, Hon. BENJAMIN HAZARD, aged 65 years.—Mr. Hazard had for many years filled "a large space in the public eye," being equally celebrated for his talents at the bar, in the Legislature, and by the powerful productions of his pen.—About the year 1832, he first attracted public attention by his political writings on the exciting topics of that day. In 1839, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of this State, a station to which he was semi-annually elected for more than 30 years. As a member of the Legislature, he was distinguished for his independence of party trammels and for his devotion to the interests of his constituents; no man commanded more attention, or could exercise more influence with the members; he was for several years, Speaker of the House of Representatives.—As a member of the Bar, he was one of the most eminent lawyers of the present day.

The close of his life corresponded with its tenor—he exhibited all that firmness that had characterized him through life;—he conversed freely and cheerfully with his friends on his approaching dissolution, made all his arrangements in view of it, with calmness and forethought, and quietly awaited his final hour.

At Jamestown on Sunday morning last, after a distressing illness which also bore Christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Ann Eliza Hazard, wife of Mr. Job W. Hazard, and daughter of the late John Weeden, Esq. aged 29 years.

At Bath on Monday last, 8th inst. Hon. Peleg Tallman, aged 74 years—a gentleman of great wealth, and well known throughout the country.—He was a native of Rhode Island.

### Weekly Almanac.

1841.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	High water.
13 Saturday.	6 10	5 50	0 5	11 50
14 Sunday.	6 9	5 51	1 7	0 42
15 Monday.	6 8	5 52	2 1	1 33
16 Tuesday.	6 7	5 53	2 46	2 22
17 Wednesday.	6 6	5 54	3 23	3 13
18 Thursday.	6 4	5 56	3 54	4 4
19 Friday.	6 3	5 57	4 21	4 48

New Moon 22d day, 9h. 21m. Evening.

### FOR SALE.

And immediate possession given.

THAT valuable HOUSE and Lot of Land situated in Thames-street, late the property of Benjamin Hall, dec.—

On the premises is a good well of water, a wood house, and every necessary out-building, in good repair. The Store is an excellent stand for business, and the house is ample and convenient for two large families, or for a Boarding House. It will be sold low, and two-thirds of the purchase money can be secured by mortgage on the premises, for such time as may suit the convenience of the purchaser.—For further particulars and terms, apply at this Office, or to ELIZABETH HALL, Exec'rs. Newport, Feb. 27, 1841—3m.

### MERCURY MARINE LIST.

#### Port of Newport. ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, March 6.—Brig Emerald d. Hudson, from Mexico; schooner Effie, from Eliza Jane, Thomas, and Hydrus, all from Thomaston; Excelsior, from Provincetown; Van Buren, Allen, from St. George, Me.; Angaria, Crowell, from D. noia; Turk, of Chatham, from Boston; Horner, Kent, and Oscar Kelly, 10th from Boston—and all bound to New York.

Sch'r Meteor, Curtis, from Welfleet for the Delaware. Sch'r Bianca, Jones, from Boston for Philadelphia.—Eveline, Sears, from New Bedford for ditto. Sloop Henry, Childs, from Falmouth for East Haddam.

MONDAY, March 8.—Sch'r Native, Becker, from Salem, N. C. for Bath. Sch'r Triumph, Elliot, from Tappanahock for Boston.

Sch'r Dalmatia, Hatch, from Norfolk. Sch'r George Thomas, Hall, from Provincetown for Virginia.

Sloop Rienz, Heath, from New York. TUESDAY, March 9.—Brigs Charles Williams, Spaulding, 18 days from Mobile bound to New York.

Brigs Nicholas Brown, Read, 13 days from Mobile for Providence. Brigs New England from Providence, and Exchange from Warren—both for Matanzas.

Sch'r Triton, Smith, 10 days from Elizabeth City for Providence—having sprung main-mast, carried away bulwarks, and received other damage in the N. E. gale of the 6th inst. Revenue Cutter Wolcott, Mather, from a cruise.

Sch'r Harvest, Presby, from Taunton for New York. Sailed, Revenue Cutter Vigilant, Conner, on a cruise.

WEDNESDAY, March 10.—Sch'r Lapwing, McLeod, and Charlot, Freeman, both 3 days from New York.

THURSDAY, March 11.—Sloop Midas, Dennis, from Providence for New York. Sailed, Barque Charles Williams, and sch'r Regulator, for New York; Brigs Miles—standing for Philadelphia; and New England, Exchange, and Emerald, all for Matanzas.

FRIDAY, March 12.—Sch'r Eliza Ann, El. dridge, from Richmond for Providence. Sch'r Benj. Rush, Young, from Elizabeth City.

Sch'r Evelina, Downs, from Providence; Sloop Levant, Matthews, from Yarmouth, & Pioneer, Presby, from Taunton—all for New York.

#### ENTERED.

Sloop Rienz, Heath, New York. Sailed, Revenue Cutter Vigilant, Conner, on a cruise.

MARCH 9.—Brig Miles Standish, Gorham, [Philadelphia]

#### MARINE MEMORANDA.

At Matanzas Feb. 4th, Brig Confidence, Bailey, for Philadelphia.

Brig Poland, 3 days from this port, for Havana, was passed the 21st ult.

Sch'r Concord, Carr, for this port, sailed from Havana 21st ult.; Tasso, Burdick, for New Orleans, sailed 24th.

Sch'r Hannah, Boss, from Ponce, P. R. arrived at New York on Tuesday.

Ship St. Lawrence, Chase, 30 days from Boston for Mobile, was spoken Feb 27th, off Tortugas.

### New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company.

FOR NEW-YORK, DAILY LINE.

THE Steam Boats MOHEGAN, Capt. Comstock, and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. Woolsey, will run alternately between New York and Stonington, a daily line, (Sundays excepted) at usual time, until further notice.—FARE Cabin passage from Providence, \$4.—Deck, \$2 50.—From Stonington, \$2 50, deck, \$2.

On and after the 15th inst. freight will be reduced to 6c per cubic foot between New York and Providence.

MARCH 13, 1841.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of

MARGARET MASON, late of Newport, Widow, dec. and having qualified himself according to law, for performance of said trust, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to him, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

CHRIS. GRANT PERRY, Adm'r, Newport, March 13, 1841.

### Guardian's Notice.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Court of Probate of Newport, Guardian of Wm. H. Thurston Mary Ann Thurston, Benj. E. Thurston and Abby S. Thurston, minors, Children of Wm. Thurston, late of Newport, dec. and having given bond as the law directs, is fully empowered to do all lawful acts as Guardian aforesaid, and hereby requests all persons to govern themselves accordingly.

RUTH C. THURSTON, Guardian. Newport, March 12, 1841.

### EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Executor of the last Will and Testament of

ELIZABETH POTTER, late of Jamestown Widow, dec. and been legally qualified to act in said capacity, request all persons having any demands against the Estate of said deceased to present them for settlement and those indebted to make immediate payment to

ANDREW F. POTTER, Executor. Jamestown, March 13, 1841.

### 3000 yards remnants fine Unbleached Shirtings, just received and for sale at 8 cents per yard by Wm. C. COZZENS, & Co.

### DRUGS, MEDICINES, Paints and Dye-Stuffs.

The Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his Friends and Customers generally,

THAT having received from various sources, extensive additions to his previous stock of Drugs, &c. he now offers for Sale at his Store, No. 3 & 4, south side Old Faneuil Hall, at uncommonly low prices, a full and complete assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Dye-Stuffs.

Having selected the same with great care as to quality and variety, embracing all newly discovered preparations, he feels a confidence in saying, he can offer as great inducements to those wishing to purchase as can be found in the City.

Dealers in Drugs or Paints, Clothiers, Country Merchants and Manufacturers, are respectfully invited to call when purchasing, as all goods will be offered at extreme low prices, on accommodating terms, and of the best qualities.

EDWARD BRINLEY, At the Old Brinley Drug Store, No. 3 & 4, south side, Faneuil Hall, Boston.

N. B.—Blood root, spurred rye, black snake root, bees wax, goldthread, oatmeal, oils hemlock, spruce and winter green, tansy and wormwood, constantly wanted, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Boston, March 10, 1841.

### TO LET,

And possession given the 25th of April,

THAT pleasant and commodious Dwelling, House, in Washington street, owned and formerly occupied by Hon. Wm. Hunter.—The Estate is in excellent repair and has been occupied for the last five years by Miss Goff as a Boarding-House.—It has a large yard, garden, and an unfading well of water. It will be let for One or more years.—For terms, &c. apply to

BENJAMIN FINCH. Newport, March 13.

### TO LET.

For One Year, from the 25th March inst.

THE FARM in Portsmouth, belonging to the heirs of Henry Lawton, Esq. dec. containing about 70 Acres of good land.—For further particulars and terms, apply to HENRY LAWTON, in Portsmouth, or GIDEON LAWTON, in Newport.

MARCH 13, 1841

### TO LET.

And possession given the 25th of March

ALL the Land occupied by A. Thomas Potter, late of Portsmouth, dec. consisting of the Homestead, containing 112 acres of Land, with a dwelling house, barn, crib, &c.—together with the Brightman & Shearman farm, containing about 60 acres, with a good barn.—The above lands will be let jointly or separately, for the term of One year.—For terms, apply to GEORGE L. or ROWEN T. POTTER. Portsmouth, Feb. 27.

### FOR SALE.

THE Dwelling-House and Lot of Land, pleasantly situated on Thames and corner of Bridge streets, and now occupied by Capt. Wm. Messer, and formerly the residence of Mrs. F. Woodman.—It has a large Garden, a store house, and a never failing well of water. For further particulars, enquire of

JOHN STEVENS. Newport, March 6.

### PROBATE NOTICES

Court of Probate, Newport, March 1, 1841.

UPON the petition of PETER P. REMINGTON, Administrator on the Estate of PETER DENNIS, late of Newport, mariner, deceased, stating that the Personal Estate of said Peter Dennis is insufficient to pay the sum of One Hundred and Fifteen Dollars and ninety-three cents, to pay the just debts, allowance to the Widow, and the expenses of the settlement of said estate of Peter Dennis, and praying that he may, in his said capacity of Administrator, be authorized and empowered to sell at Public Auction, all the right, title and interest which said Peter Dennis had at the time of his decease, in and to a certain Lot of Land with the Dwelling-House and other Buildings thereon standing, situated on Easton's Point, in said Newport, bounded southerly on Willow street, westerly on land of Charles Brownell, northerly on land of J. N. Utter, and easterly on land of Isaiah Goodspeed, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise said sum of One Hundred and Fifteen Dollars and ninety-three cents, together with incidental expenses.

It is ordered, That the same be received and the consideration thereof referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State House in Newport, on 1st Monday in April, at 3 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this Order three several times in the *Newport Mercury*, for all persons interested, to appear at said time and place, and be heard.

True Copy.—Witness, B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, March 1, 1841.

WHEREAS application was this day made for Administration on the Estate of ATIGAIL WEEDEN, late of Newport, Widow, deceased.

It is ordered, That the same be received, and the consideration thereof referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State House in Newport, on 1st Monday in April, at 3 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this Order three several times in the *Newport Mercury*, for all persons interested, to appear at said time and place, and be heard.

True Copy.—Witness, B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, March 1, 1841.

WHEREAS application was this day made for Administration on the Estate of ATIGAIL WEEDEN, late of Newport, Widow, deceased.

It is ordered, That the same be received, and the consideration thereof referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State House in Newport, on 1st Monday in April, at 3 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this Order three several times in the *Newport Mercury*, for all persons interested, to appear at said time and place, and be heard.

True Copy.—Witness, B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, March 1, 1841.

WHEREAS application was this day made for Administration on the Estate of ATIGAIL WEEDEN, late of Newport, Widow, deceased.

It is ordered, That the same be received, and the consideration thereof referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State House in Newport, on 1st Monday in April, at 3 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this Order three several times in the *Newport Mercury*, for all persons interested, to appear at said time and place, and be heard.

True Copy.—Witness, B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, March 1, 1841.

WHEREAS application was this day made for Administration on the Estate of ATIGAIL WEEDEN, late of Newport, Widow, deceased.

It is ordered, That the same be received, and the consideration thereof referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State House in Newport, on 1st Monday in April, at 3 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this Order three several times in the *Newport Mercury*, for all persons interested, to appear at said time and place, and be heard.

True Copy.—Witness, B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, March 1, 1841.

WHEREAS application was this day made for Administration on the Estate of ATIGAIL WEEDEN, late of Newport, Widow, deceased.

It is ordered, That the same be received, and the consideration thereof referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State House in Newport, on 1st Monday in April, at 3 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this Order three several times in the *Newport Mercury*, for all persons interested, to appear at said time and place, and be heard.

True Copy.—Witness, B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

### AUCTIONS

### GREAT BARGAINS

MILTON HALL being about to relinquish the Dry Goods and Broad Ware business, will sell at Public Auction, his entire stock of Dry Goods &c. commencing at his store on THURSDAY the 25th day of March, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and to continue during the week until the whole is sold—viz:

Blue, black, olive, green and mixed Broadcloths—blankets—yellow, red and white flannels—Kersey—Russian sheeting, ravens duck, brown holland-bleached shirtings and sheetings, brown sheetings—beaverettes—calicoes—cotton & silk hdkks, linens, pins, robes, paper hangings, bandbaskets, writing and letter paper, knives and forks, commode knobs, slates, pencils, wrapping paper, pocket books—with a variety of other articles.—Also 25 wooden clocks, hollow ware, viz. bake pans, pots, kettles, spiders, basins and cock stoves, &c. 10 good new feather beds.

ALSO.—On SATURDAY, the 27th, A great variety of splendid superfine and fine Carpetings, in patterns to suit purchasers.

Sales will be positive and conditions liberal.

The public are invited to call and see the goods any time previous to the sale. March 6.

### On TUESDAY, March 10,

At 12 o'clock M. will be Sold at Auction on the premises, by Permission of the Court of Probate.

[If fair, if not the first fair day after.]

ALL the right, title and interest which Boteman Munroe, late of Portsmouth, had at the time of his decease, in and unto Two tracts of Land, in said Portsmouth, containing about 46 Acres, and lying on each side of the R. Island Turnpike, or of so much of the same as will pay the just debts and incidental expenses of the settlement of the estate of said dec.—one tract contains about 7 acres, bounded easterly on the turnpike, and adjoining the west road leading to Bristol Ferry; the other tract contains about 39 acres, bounded on land formerly belonging to Samuel Hicks, dec. and on the Turnpike road.—Conditions made known at time and place of sale.

MARY MUNROE, Executrix. Portsmouth, Feb. 5, 1841.



